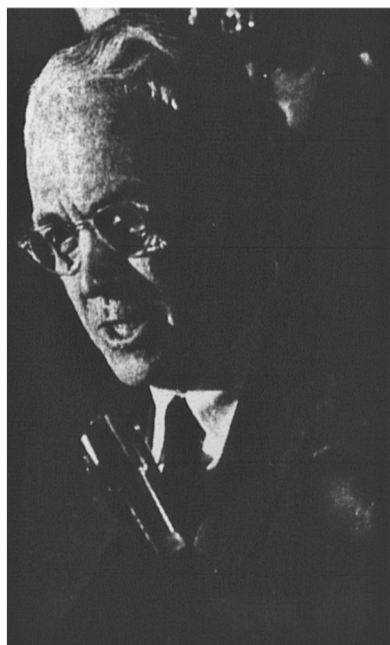
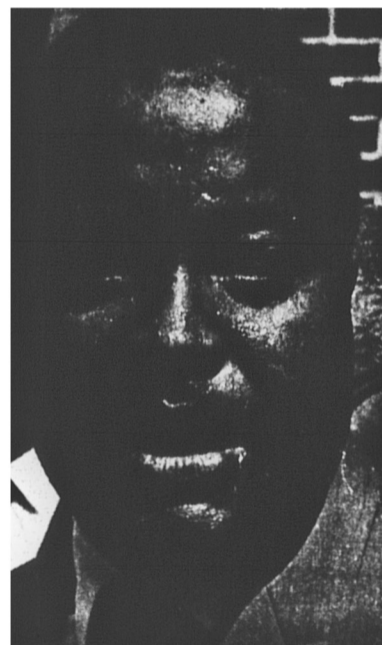


Special Report:

What's Going On In Atlanta?



(SCLC Photos by Bob Fitch)



HOSEA WILLIAMS AND IVAN ALLEN JR.

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

ATLANTA, Ga. -- In a church parking lot off Boulevard St., two of Dr. Martin Luther King's top aides pleaded with 20 neighborhood youths Sunday afternoon not to riot that night.

Saturday evening, a white motorist had shot into a crowd of Negroes on Boulevard, killing one teen-ager and wounding another. Afterwards, rock- and bottle-throwing Negroes rampaged along a nine-block stretch of the street for most of the night.

The Rev. Andrew Young told the youths that if there was another outbreak, it would only mean that a lot of Negroes might get hurt.

"I don't want to hear that," snapped one husky youngster with a bandanna wound around his head. "I want to hear what you're going to do tonight."

"I say let's use what we've got," declared one of his companions. "Bottles, gasoline..."

"But you didn't say Gatling guns," interrupted SCLC staffer Ben Clarke. "You said rocks and bottles. The police have all the guns."

"Let's use what we've got," replied the youth. He and his friends left, remarking that something would happen at 7 p.m.

Young walked over to a worker from SNCC, the group Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. blamed for setting off the city's first major racial outbreak five days earlier. Young told the SNCC worker that SNCC should be trying to stop the outbreaks,

The SNCC worker disagreed. "You're trying to be a leader," he said. "You're saying these people don't have sense to decide what they should do."

Young answered, "When Willie Ricks stands up there and tells these people what to do, he's acting as a leader."

(Ricks, another SNCC staffer, had just finished telling a crowd inside the church, "We all have different ways of telling people we don't like what they're doing.")

"(They're killing us one by one," Ricks said. "Mayor Allen is nothing but a George Wallace, and we've got to stop that cracker before all of us are dead.")

The SNCC worker shrugged and walked away from Young. Young called after him, "Just don't get my people hurt."

A few minutes after 7 p.m. that night, firemen were called to put out a blaze on Boulevard, and police rushed in to put down the city's fourth racial outbreak in six days.

It had begun Sept. 6 on the cracked and littered streets of a neighborhood called Summerhill, in the shadow of the new \$18,000,000 Atlanta Stadium, when police shot and seriously wounded Harold Prather, 25, a Negro wanted for car theft.

Within minutes of the early afternoon shooting, SNCC leader Stokely Carmichael drove to the scene with a reporter from Negro radio station WAOB. The reporter said Carmichael told Negroes there, "We're going to be back at 4 o'clock and tear this place up."

A SNCC sound truck cruised the area charging police brutality. A policeman said the truck also charged that Prather had been shot while he was hand-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

SCHOOLS IN THE NEWS AGAIN

Opp Board Changes Its Mind

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

OPP--Early in August, a letter from the Opp City Board of Education told parents and students that everyone in grades seven to 12 would attend previously all-white Opp High School. The letter said the registration period would last from Aug. 17 to Aug. 19.

But when the Negro students who had registered and filled out their subject cards went back to get their books, they were told that they couldn't get any, and that another letter would explain why.

So on Aug. 27, children who had asked to go to Opp High during the freedom-of-choice period last April got a letter that said:

"The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has directed the Opp City Board of Education to accept all students living in the Opp City school district in grades 7-12 for the 1966-67

term. "The Opp City Board of Education, in a special session on August 24, 1966, passed a resolution to follow the freedom of choice plan of desegregation adopted by the Board of Education in August, 1965, . . . that was in effect during the 1965-66 school year.

"Due to the fact that you chose Opp High School during the freedom of choice plan last April, you will be admitted to Opp High School September 1, 1966."

But for the children who hadn't chosen Opp High last April, the letter had a different ending paragraph:

"Due to the fact that you did not choose Opp High School during the freedom of choice plan last April, you will not be admitted this year."

The students who were rejected--and their parents--had mixed reactions to the sudden change in plans.

"I didn't feel too good when I got the letter," said Miss Sharon Jackson, "because I had registered and went up there to get my books."

When Miss Dorothy Gavins received her letter, she said later, "in some ways I was glad." Her mother explained, "They thought that they wouldn't have any friends and would fall back in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

OPP--One of the happiest boys who attends Opp High School is 13-year-old Charlie "Sonny" Reves.

"It's all right," he said. "I like it, I seriously do. I go to P. E. (physical education), climb rope, and do deep knee-bends. I don't play football at school because I want to live long."

He said he preferred Opp High to Bethune, the Negro elementary school in Andalusia:

"At the Negro school, the teacher tell you to study your lesson and read the instructions. Then they would go out of the room sometimes, and leave you in there with nothing to do but talk, because most of the time we may have read our lesson. But at the white school now, the teacher will probably explain the lesson most of the time and tell you what to do and give examples."

He said he also liked the lunches at Opp High: "At the colored school, they give you candied yams and little or no syrup. They taste like regular potatoes. I get more at the white school. They put a lot of syrup on them, and they taste like candy."



CHARLIE REVES

He remembered only one name-calling incident. "When I was coming home from school," he said, "a little white boy about that high (he put his hand about two feet off the ground) couldn't hardly talk, couldn't say but one word--nigger."

Tuscaloosa: Target For Guidelines Law

BY GAIL FALK

TUSCALOOSA--Tuscaloosa schools became the main testing ground for Alabama's new anti-guidelines law this week. School officials went ahead with desegregation plans, white parents protested, and the NAACP filed a suit to keep things the way they are.

When school opened in Tuscaloosa County Sept. 6, there were five Negro faculty members at previously all-white schools, and seven white staff members at Negro schools. Federal guidelines call for faculty desegregation this year, and the Tuscaloosa city and county schools hoped to receive more than \$900,000 in federal funds by going along with them.

For four days, things went smoothly at both city and county schools. School supervisors escorted Negro teachers to work at Holt and Tuscaloosa County High schools the first two days to prevent trouble. But on Sept. 8 and 9, the Negro teachers provided their own transportation, like everyone else.

But white parents, who had gone along with token student desegregation last year, drew the line at the idea of Negro teachers for their children. Hundreds of citizens sent protests to Governor George C. Wallace.

So on Sept. 9, Wallace threatened to use state police to stop faculty integration. He specifically mentioned the Negro teachers at Holt and Tuscaloosa County.

Last Saturday, more than 150 white people demonstrated against teacher integration. "We don't like to walk in the streets," Walter Etheridge Jr., spokesman for the parents, said later to County Schools Superintendent W. W. Elliott. "But the only way we can be heard is to let you know we don't like it."

Etheridge said the children were not learning anything, because "the colored teachers are just about scared to death, and the children--the world situation being what it is--cannot concentrate on their studies."

Etheridge said his eldest daughter had a Negro teacher at Tuscaloosa High School in the city system, and "it seems like the children spend most of their time observing her speech."

At a meeting with interested parents Monday, Elliott said the Negro teachers at Holt and Tuscaloosa County were as well qualified as any other Alabama teachers. He said he thought the attitudes of the students' homes determine

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

'My Son Come Home Crying Every Day'

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--"My son come home crying every day. He say they throw rocks at him and beat on him."

"My daughter say she rather not go to school at all than go back down there."

"I want to keep mine in if there's any way."

"But you can't keep calling up Washington and get no reaction."

Parents of more than 30 Negro children enrolled at Neshoba Central school debated last week whether to keep on sending their children there. Since school opened at the end of August, they said, the children have been miserable.

Mrs. Genoa Edwards said her son, a seventh-grader, "doesn't eat a thing or go to the bathroom from the time he leave home till the time he get back," because white students won't let him into the cafeteria or the lavatory.

She said her daughters, in the fourth and sixth grades, get sprayed with hair spray and deodorant on the bus. Other parents complained that boys on the bus throw rocks and sticks and spit balls at their children.

Mrs. Marcella Young said her high-

school daughter couldn't study because the boys in class kept moving her desk around and asking if she were related to Martin Luther King.

Mrs. Mary Batts said her 14-year-old son begged her to let him stay home because of the harassment he received from boys on the bus and in the halls. "I believe these (Negro) boys would do better in Viet Nam--at least they would have a gun in their hands," said the boy's father, McElroy Batts.

Last year, eight children stayed through the year at Neshoba Central, but none of them was past the seventh grade. Alvin Burnside said his daughter made some friends in the fourth grade last year. "She got 41 Valentines and 37 Christmas presents," he said.

The parents think the trouble got bad this year because high-school-age boys tried to go Neshoba Central. "They just don't want those larger boys out there with the white girls," said Burnside.

A few days after the opening of school, one of the oldest Negro boys was suspended for fighting back with a knife when a gang of white boys attacked him.

(After that, the Negro parents said)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

3 Kinds of Desegregation in Lee

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN--The beginning of school meant different things to the children who desegregated Lee County's three school systems.

In Auburn this week, it meant plenty of friends to go with you and a welcome from most school officials and other students.

In the Lee County system last week, it meant being one of only three, facing up to jeers from a few other students, and riding the bus alone until school officials persuaded white parents to call off a boycott.

And in Opelika last week, it didn't mean very much. Only about a dozen of the 36 transfer applicants showed up in white classrooms.

A large group of Negro students entered Auburn High School Monday. But it wasn't exactly desegregation. None of the white students had ever been there before, either.

The double-diamond-shaped school on South Dean Rd. was so new that workmen were still hammering and sawing away while the children tried to find their way around.

J. L. Lovvorn, the high school principal, said he had 690 students there the first day. But he didn't know how many of them were Negroes, and he said he didn't plan to count.

"We just registered them as children," he explained.

Some Negro students estimated that there were as many as 50--a big jump over last year, when three Negroes began desegregation at the old high school on Samford Ave.

About 25 Negro students began classes Monday at the Samford Ave. school, now an elementary and junior high. And others went to most of the once-white elementary schools. Everywhere de-

segregation began, it was peaceful.

But it was also a little confusing. Under Auburn's freedom-of-choice plan, some white elementary schools had more applicants than they could handle, while others had empty seats.

"Our problem is trying to get students into schools where there is space for them," said City Schools Superintendent E. E. Gaither. "We're not having any problems with desegregation."

Several parents who have been working for school integration in Auburn agreed that it was working out. They said Auburn has also started faculty desegregation by placing three white teachers at all-Negro Boykin Elementary School and Drake High School.

While Auburn students were beginning their first day of classes, three Negroes from one family were starting their second week at small Beaugard Elementary School, a few miles south of Opelika.

Last week, the white students weren't very friendly. They yelled at the newcomers and wouldn't ride the bus with them. But this week, things quieted down and the bus passengers slowly came back.

The new students at Beaugard were the only Negroes to enter one of the eight grades Lee County desegregated this year. Some students have told investigators they were scared out of applying--or going--to white schools.

Lee County Schools Superintendent Francis J. Marshall would not talk about intimidation. He said, "It was truly freedom of choice."

But he also said that Lee County is "not in compliance" with federal desegregation guidelines, although he signed an agreement with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

last spring.

"The state has declared that agreement null and void," Marshall said.

Opelika, which never signed any agreement at all under the new HEW guidelines, admitted about 12 Negro students to white schools last week. Superintendent T. H. Kirby said he wasn't worrying about the school's legal situation at the moment.

"I don't know where we are," he explained. "We're just trying to run our schools the best we can."

Although Kirby and other school officials have been criticized in the past for discouraging desegregation, Negro

leaders said it didn't happen that way this year.

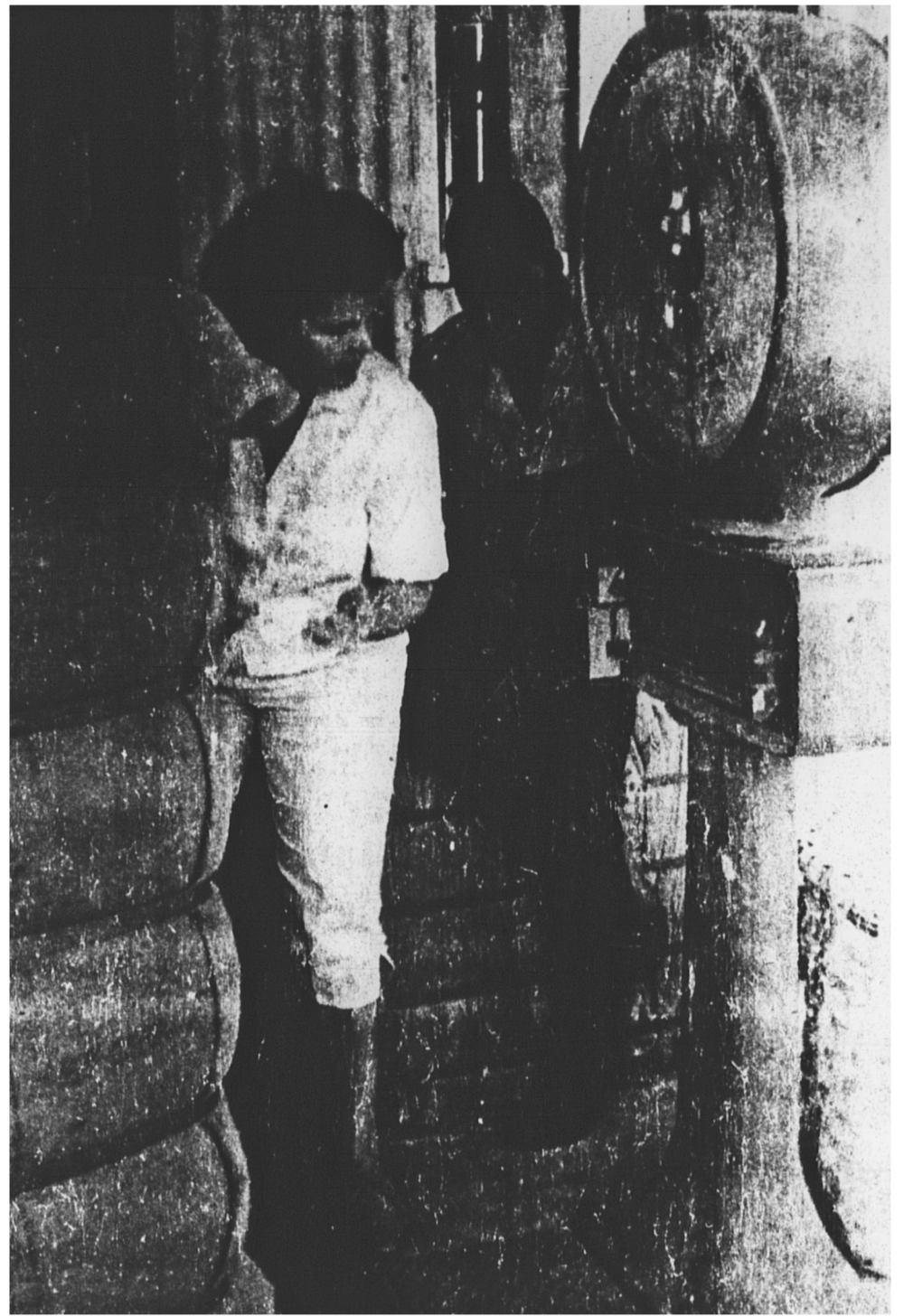
"The trouble is getting parents to send their children," said the Rev. A. L. Wilson, president of the Lee County Voters League, a Negro group. "Some children want to go and their parents won't let them."

Wilson sent four of his own children, and said they were excited and happy about it. "The students and teachers were very friendly," he said.

"One of the teachers even called and asked my wife to be home-room mother. She turned it down because she couldn't give it the time she thought it deserved, but she's going to help out."

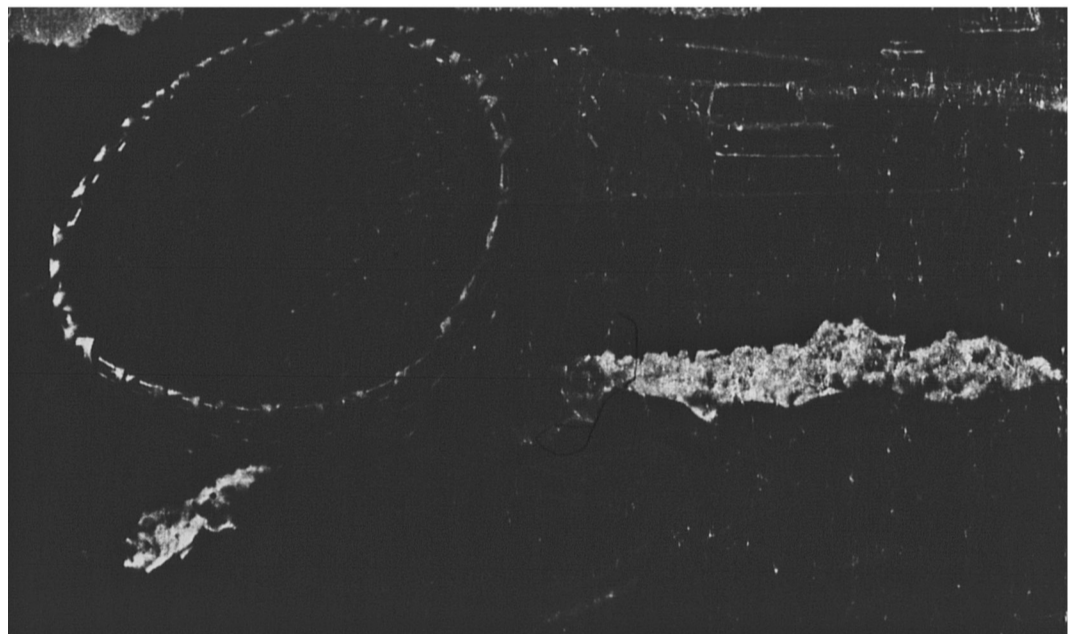
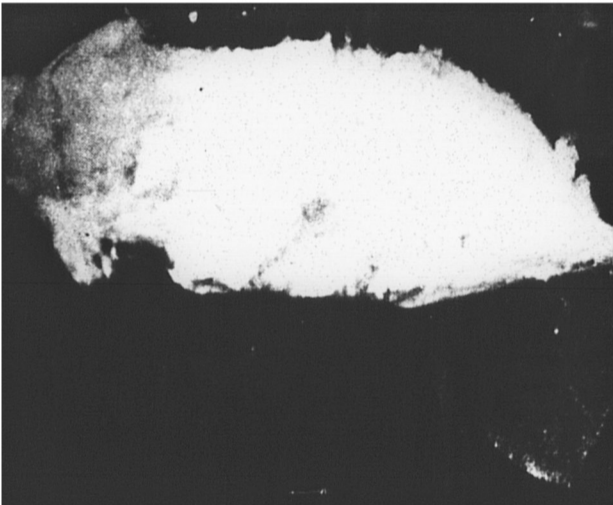


CLASS IN NEW AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL

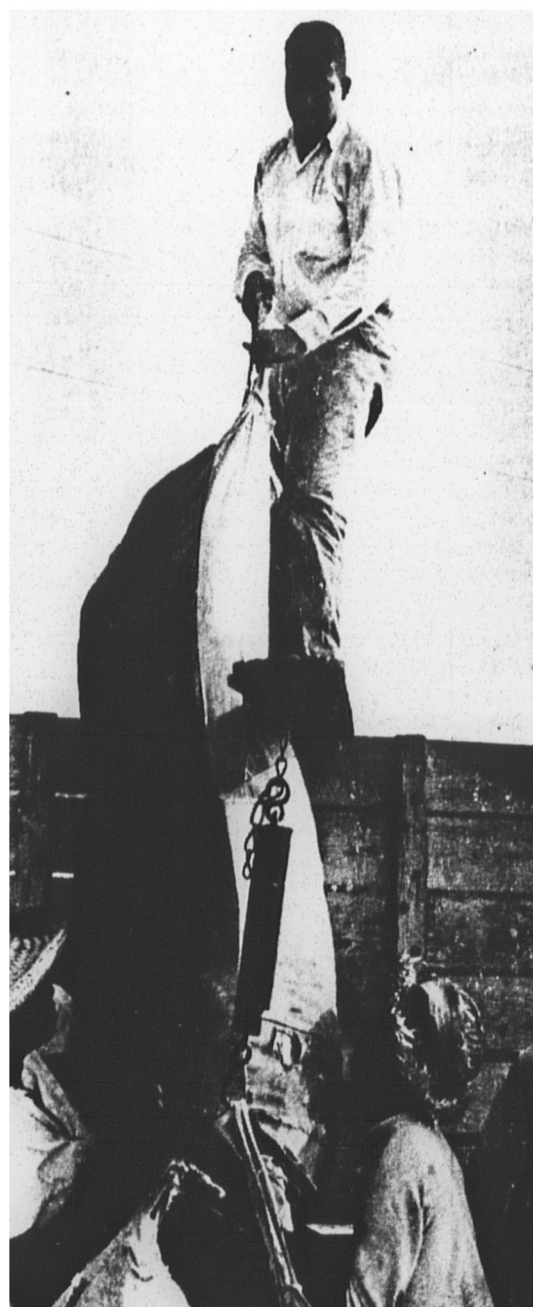


COTTON FIELDS

Part Two

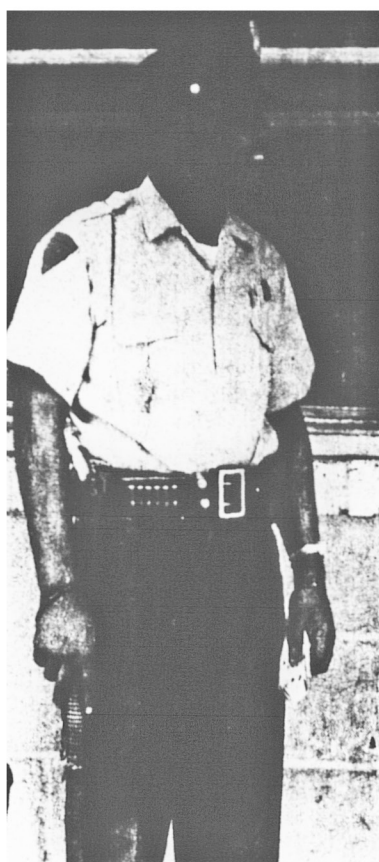


Photographs by Jim Pepler



The Only Negro Policeman in Town

BY ELLEN LAKE



WILLIE FANIEL

OZARK--Willie Faniel, 32, had a full-time job. He was working 40 hours a week, driving a mobile snack bar, and doing short-order cooking at Fort Rucker. That should have been plenty for any man.

But with a wife, three children, and another on the way, Faniel's \$75 a week didn't stretch very far. And when he added two rooms onto his four-room house last fall, he went into debt. So he decided to get a part-time job to earn some extra money. Now he wears the silver badge of the Ozark Police Force.

"I looked into getting a short-order job at a cafe," says Faniel, a handsome, well-built man with a broad smile and a hearty handshake. "I been cooking ever since I was a kid. But they didn't pay too good--only 75 cents an hour."

"Then in June I heard they were looking for a Negro policeman. We've had colored cops in the past, but they all quit. Better money, I guess. So I went down and talked to the chief. Then I went back again a couple of days later and talked some more. Next thing I knew, he handed me a uniform. I put it on and come down here and started work that same day."

The hours are long on Faniel's "part-time" job. When he gets home from Rucker at 4 p.m., he changes into his blue policeman's uniform and is on the beat by 5 p.m. He stays there till 11 p.m. on week nights, 3 a.m. on Friday, and all day Saturday until 2 a.m. (Sunday he visits churches around the state, singing tenor with a seven-man singing group.) He draws \$54 pay.

But the work isn't hard. "My job is to keep people from fighting and fussing and all that jive," he says. "I walk around the block, chat with people, sit on a bench, and go home to eat when I get hungry."

"In the night, you got to keep moving because folks are always stirring up, so I ride around and check up on the USO, the ball games, and the dances over at Petticoat Junction. Sometimes people call in and I have to go to their house; maybe a guy and his girl friend are having a fight. But I do mostly anything I want to do--so long as it's in the line of duty."

There are always people to talk to as he strolls past the stores along Reynolds Street. Faniel frequently drops in for a coke and a chat at one of the groceries, and if another customer comes in while he's there, Faniel will pass his dime along to the storekeeper and hand him the coke. He seldom passes the poolroom without poking his head in to say hello to some friends inside. "Everyone around here knows me and I know them, and that makes it a lot easier," says Faniel.

But knowing everybody has its drawbacks, too. "He used to be out there doing all those things, and now he's arresting them," said one woman. "I hear people talking that if they ever do anything, they'll never let me arrest them," Faniel says. "They



WHITE POLICEMEN DRIVE NEW CITY CARS; FANIEL DRIVES HIS OWN OLD ONE

figure I shouldn't bother them. But I just let them talk--until they mess up. Then they have to go to jail like anyone else."

"I have a couple of good friends who got drunk one time and had a fight. They didn't think I should arrest them, but I put them both in jail anyway. We're still friends--better friends, I think."

Being the only Negro cop on the Ozark force isn't as tough as it might be. "The other policemen, they're some of the best guys I ever met," says Faniel. "They always speak to me, ask me how I'm feeling and all. When they ride through here, they holler, 'Anybody giving you a hard time?'"

"When they want to find someone, they come down and ask me if I know 'em or where they live. I just get in the car with them, and we go over there."

Although Faniel's beat is in the Negro part of town, he says he could arrest a white person who broke the law while in the Negro section. "I'd take him in to town just like I'd do anybody else. They told me that," he says.

The same would hold true, if he saw a white man breaking into a downtown

store in the middle of the night, Faniel declares. But if the same robbery occurred at noon, "I'd notify the chief and do what he says."

But Faniel doesn't have exactly the same privileges as the white policemen on the force. Instead of a sleek white late-model police car with a siren and a light, he drives his own battered 1957 green Buick. Whenever he wants to make an arrest, he has to "borrow" a police car from downtown. "Supposed to be they're going to buy me a car, but I don't know for sure," he says.

Although Faniel likes his jobs, there was a time when he had ambitions to do something a little better than cooking and policing. He went all the way through 11th grade in Bullock County, where he was born.

Then he quit school to help his sister go to college. "But once I quit, she wouldn't go."

"I should have gone back to school, but I was making good money and I figured, 'why should I?' That was my big mistake. If I had finished, I would have worked my way through college. I

thought of going to night school, but I moved around too much."

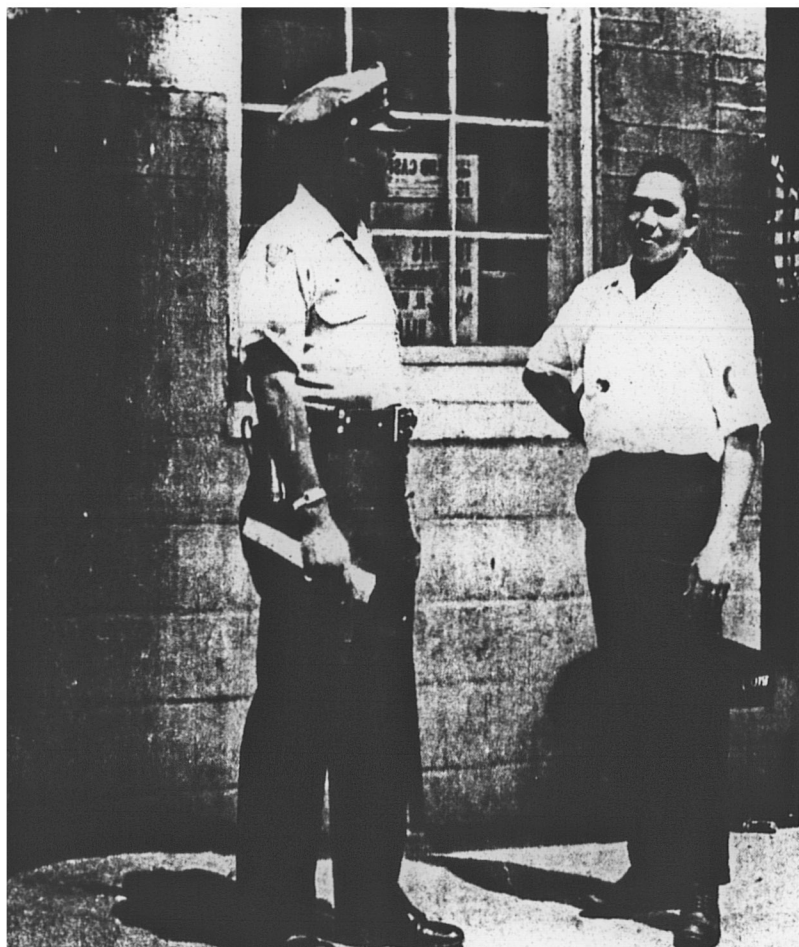
As Faniel talks, he plays with the billy club which dangles from his wrist. "I just keeps it in case," he says.

"I've never had to use it, and I hope I don't." The same is true of the gun on his belt and the black leather "slap jack" in his back pocket. "They require us to have these, but so long as you don't have to use them, so good." Even his handcuffs have never been used.

Faniel feels he's done some good during his two months on the police force. "Guys used to walk up the street and curse--you could drive along here and hear them say 'most anything. But I got that curled down.'"

How does he feel about his work? "Being a policeman is just another job. A lot of people say a lot of bad things about cops, but that don't bother me," he says with a smile.

"The way I see it, they gotta have someone to keep the peace, or the people would be awful mean."



"EVERYONE KNOWS ME AND I KNOW THEM"

A Poor Family's Troubles

The People Who Aren't There

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- It sometimes seems like all the poor people in Alabama are Negroes. But it isn't true. Mrs. Luther McCullar and her three sons are white, but they are poor and they are in trouble.

The family lives on the \$111 that Mrs. McCullar gets from the social security office every month, but they don't live very well. Their \$10-a-month apartment in Pratt City, in northwest Birmingham, is almost empty of furniture.

The apartment's six rooms hold three

low beds, two covered only with bare mattresses. The bathtub doubles as a washing machine. The walls have only

three ornaments: a garbage can lid standing upright over the kitchen mantle, and, in Mrs. McCullar's bedroom, a picture of Jesus healing the sick and a plaque reading "Mother."

Mrs. McCullar's apartment is on the second floor above a florist shop. It's a long way down to empty the trash and sometimes nobody bothers. Everywhere there is a confusion of dirty dishes, clothes, cigarette butts, and empty cans.

The McCullar family is not eligible for public housing that might be easier

to keep clean. That's because they are in trouble with the law.

Jerry, 21, the oldest son, has a police record. He was in Draper Correctional Institute from 1961 to 1963. Now he is in jail again, awaiting trial on a burglary charge.

William, known to his family as Corky, is Jerry's youngest brother. He is 11 years old. Because Corky was in the car with Jerry when the police arrived at the scene of the burglary and made the arrest, Mrs. McCullar has been charged with neglect. That means Corky may become a ward of the state.

Corky's father has been dead for a year and a half. He will have to leave his mother and 19-year-old brother, Virgil, the only family he knows, if the state decides that he will get better care somewhere else.

When you ask him about it, he looks at the ground and shakes his head slowly. Will he be better off away from home? "Worse off," he murmurs. Why? "I don't know," he says. "I just can't do it."

Although Corky wants to stay with his mother, Jerry asked a long time ago to be taken away. He wanted to be committed to Bryce Mental Hospital in Tuscaloosa.

"Mama was going to sign some papers for me," he recalled, sitting in the visiting room of the county jail, on the top floor of the courthouse. "I told 'em

I needed help. I wanted to take them treatments down there. That was about two days after I tried to kill Virgil, when I was 12."

"I was chopping wood and I just turned around and chopped Virgil on the head. I wasn't mad at him. It just come over me. I would have killed him but Mama hollered at me. I don't know why Mama didn't sign them papers."

Jerry has been in jail three weeks waiting for his trial. He doesn't like it because, he said, "you can't have any fun here." Mrs. McCullar has visited him twice and brought a fresh change of clothes, but that is all she has been able to do. She can't get him out on bond because she can't find a co-signer.

She says she doesn't understand why Jerry gets into trouble. "I just can't tell you. Some say it was the other boy that talked him into it. I just don't know. People say that if he had the right mind he wouldn't do like that."

People like the McCullars are the invisible poor. Because they don't live in a slum, urban renewal and other government programs for slum-dwellers pass them by. The help they can get from social workers is limited. It doesn't begin to solve their problems.

About the only time the rest of the world pays any attention to the McCullars is when they break the law. For the rest of their lives, they are the people who aren't there.



MRS. LUTHER McCULLAR



CORKY McCULLAR



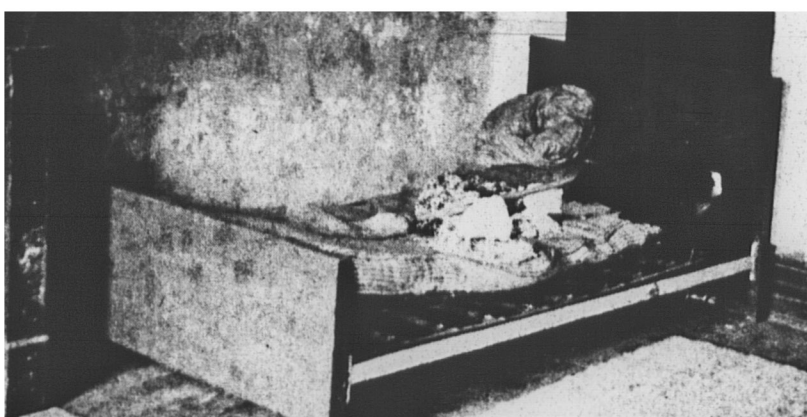
IT'S A LONG WAY FROM THE SECOND FLOOR TO THE TRASHCAN



JERRY McCULLAR HAS NO MONEY FOR BOND



HIS CELL IS ON THE TOP FLOOR ABOVE THIS SIGN



THE McCULLARS HAVE MORE BEDS THAN BEDDING

Atlanta Seeks Peace; Negro Leaders Split



THE SCENE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 cuffed. A SNCC spokesman denied that. At any rate, the two men in the sound truck were arrested; Carmichael returned to the area briefly and then left; and there was a small-scale riot. Fifteen people were injured and 70 were arrested, as some 750 police moved in to the area.
 Mayor Allen blamed SNCC for touching off the disturbance. SNCC answered that "the revolt (as SNCC chose to call it) was--and is--against the bestiality of a racist mayor and his corrupt police department."
 Summerhill remained tense but quiet the next night, with few arrests as police patrolled the area. But across town in Vine City, where SNCC has its Atlanta Project field office, a crowd of Negroes burned a SNCC speakers' platform. Then they marched to the office, and told workers there not to stir up any trouble and to get out of Vine City.
 After that, calm seemed restored to this generally placid city, though SNCC continued to burn as Carmichael was arrested two days after the Summerhill incident, on charges of inciting it. But then came Saturday's shootings, launching a new wave of unrest.
 SNCC said it supported the people on Boulevard in whatever they decided to do.
 Other Negro groups were less sure about what to do. Atlanta has long prided itself in being "the city too busy to hate"--a model of integration in the South--and local Negroes have helped build the image.
 Mayor Allen popped into the same mass meeting that SNCC's Willie Ricks addressed on Sunday, to remind people that he was the only elected Southern official who testified in Washington in favor of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He pledged that Atlanta would continue to try to get rid of racial discrimination.
 Still, it was clear that Negroes in the riot zones felt they had no part of the city's racial progress. In Summerhill, some residents angrily compared the new stadium with their own run-down homes nearby.
 And in the Boulevard area, the Negro official in charge of urban renewal for the district admitted that the project was just in the planning stages. The head of the local anti-poverty office said his staff had little contact with whoever was involved in the disturbances. He said the staff couldn't even begin to find out whom to talk to, until it was all over and "it's safe."
 SCLC's militant trouble-shooter Hosea Williams found himself tangled up in the web of inter-racial cooperation.
 Williams rushed to Boulevard Saturday night with six other SCLC staffers to help quiet the neighborhood. All seven were arrested within 15 minutes. One of those arrested, Ben Clarke, charged that he was kicked and beaten by a policeman.
 Williams started talking about massive demonstrations in Atlanta. But higher-ups in SCLC--including Dr. King and the Rev. Samuel Williams, who is also the head of the local NAACP chapter--quickly put that idea to rest. People who had anything to say about the Atlanta incidents spoke mostly about what happened Saturday night, when Hulet Varner, 16, was shot to death, and

Roy Wright, also 16, was wounded. Negroes on Boulevard grew angrier each time they talked about it, and they talked about it a lot. As one lanky youth told it to a white photographer, "One of those boys was shot in the back. He was crawling towards the goddam ambulance and it turned around in the middle of the street to pick up that white cop and left them laying there. Now that ain't right, is it?"
 Another youth added quickly, "I'd like to kill every damn cracker I see around here."

White Officials, Negroes Disagree on Opelika Riot

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 OPELIKA--White officials and Negro leaders don't agree about the cause of the riot that injured two policemen last Friday night.
 "It was just a football brawl," said Opelika Mayor T. K. Davis about the melee during a football game at all-Negro Darden High School.
 But why did so many Negro spectators join in after one man was arrested for insulting a white police officer?
 "We don't attach any racial significance," said Davis. "It was just an unruly crowd. You can have those anywhere."
 Negro leaders agreed that the beginning of the riot was "all personal"--a continuation of an old quarrel between police Lieutenant Robert Cox and a family of Negroes who are often in trouble with the law.
 But they thought there was something more to the free-for-all that followed.
 "Negroes feel that police are their prosecutor, not their protector," explained one leader who didn't want his name used. "A whole lot of people in this town feel just like that. They saw the opportunity to let loose their feelings, and they took it."
 The spokesman said he didn't think the feeling was really justified any more: "The police department is a far cry from what it used to be. Not a shot was fired Friday night. A few years

ago, there would have been some dead people after a riot like that."
 But he also said that words weren't going to persuade most Opelika Negroes that policemen have become their friends.
 "We've been trying to get Negroes on the police force--I think this would help. A lot of cities have Negro policemen, but Opelika has been dragging its feet," Mayor Davis wouldn't talk publicly about hiring Negro policemen. But he reportedly told a group of Negroes at a meeting Monday that he doesn't think Negroes respect police officers of their own race as much as they respect whites.
 "That's not respect, that's fear," the Negro spokesman said. "And now that fear is gone. A lot of young people think they'd just as soon die today as tomorrow. I was talking to some children about the riot--they don't see the man who started it as a troublemaker. To them, he's a hero."
 "If the police officers push somebody around tonight, it could happen again,"

employed men and women to be trained in special areas.
 Bruno's, for instance, hired its first two Negro clerks from the Manpower program.
 Miles almost certainly will receive state and federal approval for another program this fall, Dickson said. However, he said, if money for the program isn't authorized by the first Monday in October, he will lose his staff members -- teachers, counselors, and clerks.
 The fall program will be different from the summer courses, Dickson said, but basic education will still be a big part of it.
 When students finish their vocational training at the present downtown Manpower center, they are referred to the Alabama State Employment Service for placement in a job. But sometimes no job turns up, and this fact has led to criticism by former Manpower students.
 After 42 weeks of clerical training and a month of job-hunting, two Negro women--Mrs. Martha Ann Brown of Birmingham and Miss Annie Harris of Pratt City--filed complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charging the state employment service with discrimination. The women later charged that their training at the downtown center, especially in typing, had been poor.
 Fount Hammock, manager of the local employment service office, said, "We

have no trouble in placing well-qualified stenographers and secretaries," he said the Birmingham office, investigated in the past by federal commissions, is known for its record of non-discrimination.
 Training at the Manpower center is thorough, said Collier, but it is up to students to respond to the opportunity.
 At any rate, students now being trained at the center are confident about the future.
 Not long ago, 20-year-old Donald Earl was a porter at a Birmingham department store. Now he's in the third week of a 42-week auto mechanics course. "Man, it's a real opportunity," he said. "I jumped at it."

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Basic Education Comes First

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM--"Man, hand me that three-eighths wrench," said a young man in auto mechanics class.
 "Open end?" asked another aspiring mechanic.
 "Yeah."
 "Hey, gimme that three-quarter-inch socket while I'm over here."
 Joe Dickson, acting director of the Manpower adult education program at Miles College, said conversations like this show how important basic education is to people learning a trade. To learn job skills, said Dickson, a person first has to know about math and about how to communicate with other people.
 When students have a basic understanding of fractions, said one teacher, they know what they're talking about when they deal with tools and other aspects of a field like auto mechanics.
 This summer, the Miles Manpower program--a 20-week basic education course for unemployed adults--prepared 75 students for job training by teaching them math and other subjects.
 Last week, about 60 of these students began learning job skills at the Birmingham Manpower Training Center downtown. Another eight have already found jobs and left the program.
 More than 900 people applied for the Miles program this summer, but only 75 could be accepted. What happened to the others?

Dickson said he tried to find jobs for them, using business contacts he has made by working with the Manpower program. He said businesses like the Liberty Super Market, Bruno's Food Stores, the Southern Railway, and local dairies have asked him for unemployed men and women to be trained in special areas.
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WE NEED tables, chairs, and books for the new Community Center on Ardmore Highway in Indian Creek. Help the Community Center by giving items which you don't need. Call Arthur Jacobs Jr., 752-4989, in Huntsville.
 CLOTHES WANTED--The La Ritz Social & Savings Club is sponsoring a charity drive for the Boys Town. The club is soliciting clothing and linen. If you want to contribute to the drive, call Mrs. Nellie Hardy, at 263-0948 in Montgomery, or drop off your donation at her house, 628 Colony St.
 WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in peace action, academic freedom, civil rights, or poverty? Students for a Democratic Society is forming chapters in Birmingham and elsewhere. Write to P. R. Bailey, Miles College, Birmingham.

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\$500--One family sold \$500 worth this month. You could, too! No age limit. Call 263-2479 in Montgomery after 6 p.m. Sell near home, among friends. Easily shown, easily sold. A necessity.

ALL FARMERS--If you have been told by ASCS to plow up part of your allotment because it was measured wrong, come by 31 1/2 Franklin Str., Selma, or call Shirley Mesher at 872-3427 in Selma before they plow it up. If you paid to get land measured by ASCS surveyors and never had it measured, you should also come by or call.

WORK IN NEW YORK--Do you wish self-employment? Suitable couple, with or without family, wanted to re-locate in New York State, and take care of retarded children who are wards of the state. 13-room house available for rent. For more information, write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N. Y.

GOOD JOB--Wanted: Agent and managers to earn up to \$500 per month in their spare time, with Merlite Lifetime guaranteed light bulbs. If interested, contact T. L. Crenshaw, 923 Adeline St., Montgomery.

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DISTRICT MEETINGS



October

Oct. 1--District II, 9 a.m., West Highland High School, Fayette, Ala.
 Oct. 8--District I, Lakeside High School, Decatur
 Oct. 15--District VII, time and place to be announced
 Oct. 22--District IX, time and place to be announced

November

Nov. 12--District VII, Smith High School, Ozark
 Nov. 19--District III, time and place to be announced

December

Dec. 3--District III, time and place to be announced

January, 1967

Jan. 14--District IX, time and place to be announced
 Jan. 21--District VIII, time and place to be announced
 Jan. 25--District VII, 6:30 p.m., place to be announced

April, 1967

April 5--District VII, 7:30 p.m., place to be announced
 April 15--District III, time and place to be announced

Alabama State Teachers Association

WANTED--Representatives--WANTED

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Game of the Week

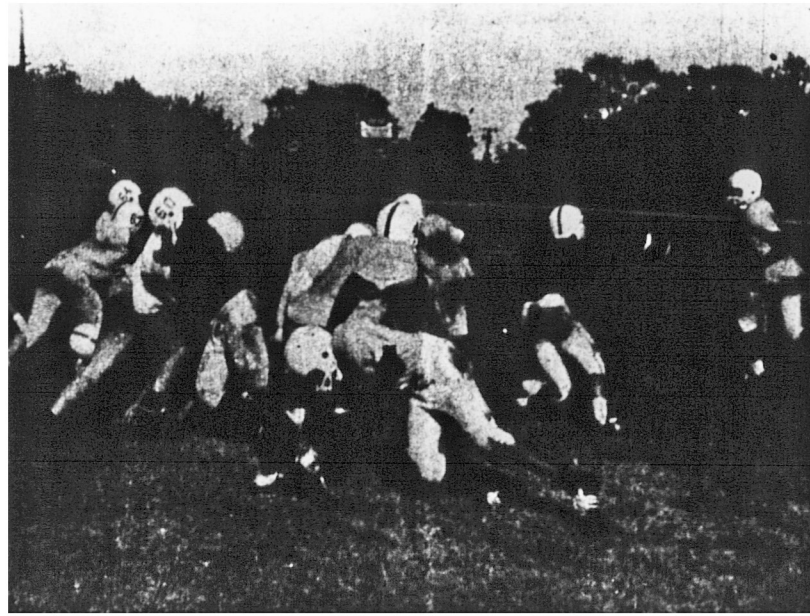
Tuskegee's First Loss in Years

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
 TUSKEGEE--The Tuskegee Indians lost their first football game in four years last week, bowing to Arlinton by a score of 14 to 12. But it wasn't the end of a long winning streak.

It was the first football game played at Tuskegee High School since the school desegregated in September, 1963.

It was also the first time an integrated team ever played football for Tuskegee High. Four Negroes--Joe Peterson, Douglas Jones Jr., Harvey Jackson, and Hornsby Sams--were among the 11 Indians who started against the all-white Purple Cats.

There was a time when a desegregated football team would have played to empty stands in Tuskegee. But not any more. Hundreds of Negro and white spectators crowded into the bleachers last Friday night to yell for their favorites. And everyone seemed more interested in football than in race relations.



TUSKEGEE FOOTBALL PRACTICE
 Football was what they got. Tuskegee's 17-man squad, which has been practicing under Coach Jimmy Carter for only a few weeks, put up a real fight against the bigger, experienced Purple Cats from Arlinton High School in Dale County.

right halfback Dean Hornsby tying it up at 6 to 6.

The Indians took command for the rest of the half. A series of passes put them in scoring position on Arlinton's ten-yard-line when the clock ran out.

But a Tuskegee fumble in the middle of the third quarter gave the Purple Cats the opening they were looking for. After a long push down the field, Arlinton's Tony Donner caught a pass in the end zone just after the fourth quarter began.

In the game's only successful attempt to score points after a touchdown, Langford ran the ball over to make it 14 to 6.

It didn't stay that way for long. The Indians passed and ran the ball 70 yards back down the field. Don Bussey forced his way over for the score.

But Arlinton blocked Tuskegee's attempt to tie the game, and the Indians never really got their hands on the ball again until the game was almost over. Three long passes hit the ground, and then time ran out on Tuskegee.

Ballot Dispute

SELMA--The Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization said it will go to court, if necessary, to keep its two candidates for state representative on the Nov. 8 ballot.

The candidates--Jimmie L. Stanley for place 1 and Mrs. Pearl Moorner for place 2--were ruled off the ballot this week by Dallas County Probate Judge Bernard A. Reynolds. He said they had not filed financial responsibility forms with him, as required by law.

"We contend that we have filed as required by the state law," said Clarence Williams Jr., chairman of the voters organization. He said the group's candidates were not "backing down or away."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Sept. 19, in the St. James Baptist Church, 1100 6th Ave. North, the Rev. C. W. Sewell, pastor.

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| 3. POVERTY--Bobby Bland (Duke) | 10. WORKIN' IN THE COALMINES--Lee Dorsey (Amy) |
| 4. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP--Temptations (Gordy) | 11. HOW SWEET IT IS--Jr. Walker (Soul) |
| 5. REACH OUT P'LL BE THERE--Four Tops (Motown) | 12. OPEN THE DOOR TO YOUR HEART--D. Banks (Revilot) |
| 6. I WORSHIP THE GROUND--Jimmy Hughes (Fame) | 13. CAN'T SATISFY--Impressions (ABC) |
| 7. BUT IT'S ALRIGHT--J.J. Jackson (Calla) | 14. I STILL HAVE A FEELING--Soul Lee (Atlas) |

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In Chattanooga, Negroes and whites got rough with racial prejudice... instead of each other.

Communities with a real desire to settle racial problems are doing an effective job. They're bringing Negroes and whites together, around the conference table, where they can work jointly in resolving their differences. In Chattanooga, they're working together thru the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Thru their efforts, factories have begun to hire Negroes. 100 of the restaurants agreed to serve Negroes and whites and Negroes have formed a Community Action Committee. Now, people defend the character of Negroes they formerly thought troublesome. It can work for you, too. Formal talk among

members of all races in your community, thru a Human Relations Commission, can start solving the problems of education, delinquency and equal jobs. To be most effective, a Commission should have official status, power to act, an adequate budget, skilled staff, and membership widely representative of the community.

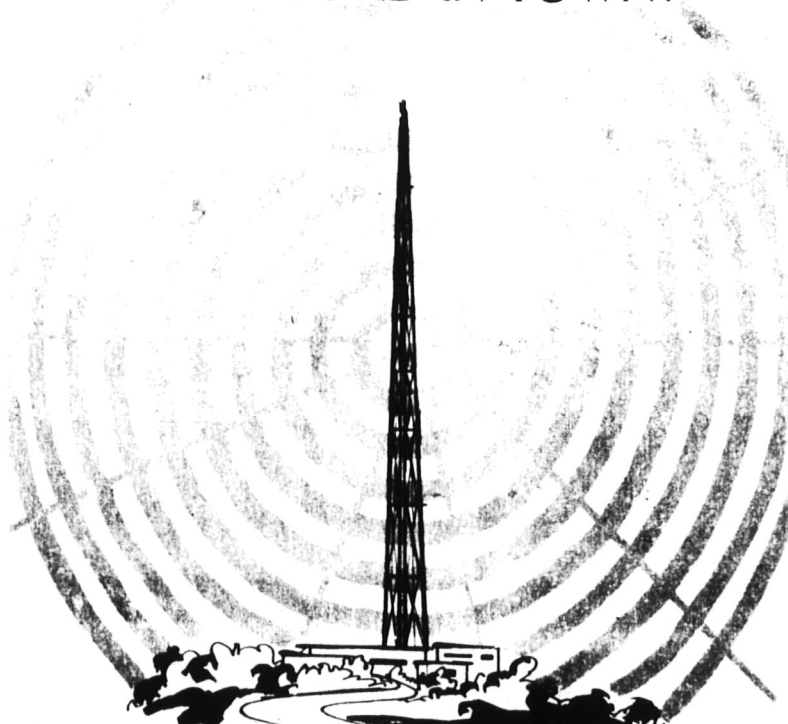
If you want to know how to set up a Commission, or how an existing one can be more effective, write for the Community Relations Service booklet, "How To Turn Talk Into Action." Address: ACTION, Washington, D.C. 20537.

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